YORK DARY TRIBUTE SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877

SIXTH DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857. The General Session this afternoon met at 5 p. m. Dr. WYRE offered the following resolution:

Mr. FILLMORE felt called upon to say that he thought

such a petition would be entirely unavailing, since powers of the nature contemplated by this resolution were confined entirely to the States. Dr. WYNE of course deferred to the superior

pelitical knowledge of Mr. Fillmore. With some Schedule in the last caucus through Congress, and he hoped that was only an entering wedge to something

Dr. STEINER moved the substitution of the legisla-bares of the several States for Congress.

Prof. Bachs, in accordance with the Constitution, moved that it be referred to the Standing Committee.

On the amendment, there was a tie—the vote stand-ing I to I. President Caswell decided in favor of the amendment, and the resolution as amended was re-

PROF. HALL'S ADDRESS.

Prof. HALL then re-read his address. His idea is that the rock of the great ranges of azoic crystalline mountains are the metamorphosed remains of antecedent sedimentary deposits. He illustrated this by an investigation of the conditions of formation of the sedimentary deposits along the Alleghanies. These reaks, in their aggregate thickness, and undenuded, weald have made mountains 20,000 feet high. The folding of these beds had degraded them, since it had breken them, so as to render denudation more facile. Deposition alone, and not elevation, had produced the Alleghanies. He thought that the Laurentian chain was produced in like manner, by currents from the north-east to the south-west. These ranges of mountains, then, were due to currents set in motion long before North America rose above the waters. Fundamentally, the Cordilleras were due to the same origin, and were of the same age. The coal measures, PROF. HALL'S ADDRESS. Fundamentally, the Cordilleras were due to the same origin, and were of the same age. The coal measures, like the lower strata, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thinned out toward the west, the carboniferous limestone thickening in like measure, showing that the West was submerged at least a part of the time while the coal plants were growing in the East. All things seemed to him to show that the formation of the continent was the gradual evolution of a set of sediments from the bottom of the sea—a gradual elevation of the floor of the ocean to the surface of a continent.

vation of the floor of the ocean to the surface of a continent.

Prof. Hall concluded with some remarks on the cretaceous formation of the West, the three principal formations of which made up a tolerably well connected series of rocks from the earliest to the latest. We progressed through the successive periods without any indications of violent changes—only gradual elevation and depression, and he believed that climatic influences had had no effect at least since the Lower Silvian.

Prof. BACHE reported that the Committee on Coinage had held two meetings, but without coming to any chair conclusion, and the Session adjourned.

In the evening Col. Munro gave an entertainment.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

The first paper was on phyllotactic proportions in the solar system. The author who has most fully investigated the subject, said Prof. ALEXANDER, is Adolph Seizung, who tries to show that these proportions exist in the planetary system, the parts of the body, the vibrations of musical chords, the orders of architecture, the proportions of land and water, &c. But this writer does not go very far in his investigation of the planetary relations—about as far as Prof. A. had gone a year ago at the Albany meeting. It was in the attempt to go further in this investigation that Prof. A. had arriveo at the results in regard to the special harmonies of the solar system, which he presented in his paper yesterday. He to-day simply showed the manner in which he applied the phyllotactic numbers to the distances and periods of the planets.

The second paper, by Arnold Guyor, now of New Jersey, treated of the barometrical and early trigonometrical measurements of the White

New Jersey, treated of the barometrical and early trigonometrical measurements of the White Hills of New Hampshire, and the causes which led to the early mistakes concerning their height. No comparisons of two barometric measurements can be relied on when the barometers are anything like a hundred miles apart. When the barometers have been brought near the mountains, the baremeters have been brought near the mountains, the level of the lower instrument has not been well ascertained. In 1849, Prof. Guyot had made several observations, but found the levels of the railroad not trustworthy. In 1851, with the assistance of the Coast Survey, he made new observations with the barometer at Gorham, within ten miles of the summit. His friend, William A. Goodwin, an Engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway, afterward leveled a line to the top of the mountain. The Coast Survey then made a careful trigonometric determination of the hight. The three results are practically identical, differing certainly less than ten feet between the extremes. Mount Washington may be called 6,285 feet above high water at Portland. Prof. Guyot mentioned the continuation of the baremetrical measurements of Mont Blane by trigonometrical measurements, and urged the value of the ometrical measurements, and urged the value of the instrument for such uses. In reply to a question of Lieut. Hunt, Prof. Guyot repeated his testimony, given last year at Albany, against the trustworthiness of the averoid barometer.

Dr. SMALLWOOD said he had compared the averoid

Or. SMALLWOOD said he had compared the averous for years with a mercurial thermometer, and agreed with Prof. Guyot in saying that we cannot rely on the zero of the averoid remaining unchanged.

Prof. Guyot next gave a description of a new maximum thermometer of Thomas Green's, which works much better than anything yet tried. It is a mercurial thermometer, with a glass valve floating inside the bulb. Dr. Smallwood thought it might be improved by making the floating valve of dark colored glass, so that we could see when it was in adjustment.

Dr. J. H. Gusson read his fourth essay, on the met-

Dr. J. H. Gibbon read his fourth essay, on the met Dr. J. H. Gibbon read his fourth essay, on the metrical system of France and its adaptation to the commerce, coinage and science of the world. Beginning with a sketch of the ancient coinage and the fluctuations of value, and gradual debasement of pennies until they became pure copper. The great variety of measures and weights in the different provinces of France almost exceeded enumeration. The variations of measures in Germany were equally perplexing. Dr. Gibbon rave an amusing sketch of the origin of measures. Gibbon gave an amusing sketch of the origin of measures from the personal diversions of kings and princes, or even barons and ladies. He then reviewed the history of attempts to find a perfect measure of length in nature (as the day is a perfect measure of time). The system of France is the only scale thoroughly scientific. Our American coinage is not even consistent with itself. A silver dollar contains 27 grains more than two half dollars. An agreement between mints of different countries would be valuable in furnishing bullion to the silversmiths, and save thus our coinage from destruction. Ten millions per annum of coins are melted up in America. The decimal system of France has been adopted in several continental mints. The adoption in mints would lead to its adoption in weights and measures. Weights and moneys were originally equivalent, and both should be kept rigidly invariable by the general governments of the world. In introducing the French weights and mensures in Bavaria, not the slightest compulsion was necessary. By sim-Gibbon gave an amusing sketch of the not the slightest compulsion was necessary. By sim-ply having all public business done with the new weights, the people were drawn into them by their

Mr. HORTON carnestly urged the importance of in ternational uniformity in weights and measures, as far greater than the importance of a perfect system in any one nation. Now, the French system is already adopted by several European nations, and some in

South America.

Lieut. E. B. Hunt offered some views and sug
Lieut. E. B. ractice and theory of scientific pab Lieut. E. B. HUNT offered some views and suggestions on the practice and theory of scientific pablication. He pointed out the impessibility of scientific laborers finding out under present arrangements what has already been published in regard to their special studies. He suggests that a universal agency should be established among the publishing scientific societies to distribute epecial memoirs among special students of particular subjects, at minimum paying prices. By organizing thus the special demands of investigators, we might have a maximum circulation of memoirs. we might have a maximum circulation of m

tors, we might have a maximum circulation of memoirs at minimum prices, instead of having a minimum prices.

Dr. Hank indorsed the views of Lieut. Hunt as confirmed by his experience of half a century. What we need is a means of distributing scientific memoirs, and a means by which private students could collect libraries exclusively of special treatises, at moderate cost.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Adamson gave an account of a new form which he had devised for Sir John Herschel's fiducial barometer.

Prof. SMALLWOOD read a paper on Ozone, the peroxide of bydrogen." During seven years he had

"peroxide of bydrogen." During seven years he had observed it 918 days, and it was usually accompanied by rain or snew. In 1834, the year of the cholera, there were 133 days of rain or snew, and only 73 of ozone. He concluded therefore that its presence was favorable to health. Mr. Swall wood also presented the result of his ob-

Casada.

Prof. Guyor read a paper on a series of New Meteorological and Physical Tables, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, and another on the Barometric for the first the first the measurement of differences of level

male for the measurement of differences of level

by the Berometer, and a proposed modification of

by the Berometer, and a proposed modification of Laplace's Constant.

GEOLOGY.

Prof. Dawson in the Chair.

Mr. Ramay addressed the Section "On the Genwer I plan and Mode of Conducting the Geological "Survey of Great Britain." He would, he said, give but a plain and unvarished account of this matter. The origin of the survey was a private enterprize by the late celebrated Sir Henry de la Béche, in which, knowing the importance of examining the geology of Great Britain, he undertook this matter at his own expense. He began at Landsend, in Cornwall, on account of the great importance of the mines of that section. After carrying on his examinations for some time, a small amount of assistance was granted him by the Ordnance Department, and thus at length he sinked Devon and Cornwall. Proceeding thence to the coal fields of South Wales, the importance of the work led the Ordnance Department to allow him a few assistants, and the next step was a small appropriation from the Government. At this time he met Mr. Logan, now Sir William Logan, of the Canada Survey, at Swansen. Mr. Logan, having a strong taste for geology, had, as an amateur, made a map of the coal fields of that region, after six years' labor, upon which he had depicted every bed, with the place of its outcrop, the faults or heaps in the strata, and the like. This result of his six years' labor Mr. Logan presented to the Survey, and another year of his time in addition.

From this time, as the importance of the work become more appreciated. Sir Henry de la Béche asked and obtained annually a larger appropriation, until now it has reached the sum of £6,000 per annum. Sir Henry was in the habit of seeking out young men, who, though still quite unknown, exhibited the proper evidence of being fitted for geological pursuits. These men he would send out to examine a district, and taking the results of their observations, would reduce them to order, with proper corrections. In 1845 the Survey was divided; Capt. James was appointed for Ireland, and Prof. Ramsay h The lectures before this school are given in the thea-tre above mentioned, by professors of civil engineer-ing, geology, natural history, mineralogy, mining, physics, mechanics, drawing, and upon all subjects which can be of use to the geologist and miner. From this institution have already proceeded several young men, who have already attracted notice; three of Prof. Rameny's pupils received public appointments last year.

Prof. Ramsay, as Director of the Sarvey of Great Britain, has thirteen assistants, three senior geologists, who have been in the work from eight to sixteen years, eight assistant geologists, young men just beginning their labors, (these are field officers), and two fossil col

The young men upon going into the field are first set

lectorr.

The young men upon going into the field are first set to work upon the secondary strata, and after sufficient experience, pass to the Palacozoic.

In Ireland the system is essentially the same, but owing to the smaller extent of the island, and its more simple geology, the number of assistants is only eight, all field officers. Beside the persons mentioned, there are at the Museum in Jernnyn street, two palacontologists, who come into the field only when their skill is necessary to determine doubtful points.

The maps upon the Geologists' work are the Ordnance Topographical Maps of Great Britain, on a scale of one inch to the mile. The great amount of work to be done may be inferred from the fact that upon a small one, depicting a tract of country but a few miles in extent, there are eighty geological lines, determined where the mountains rise 2,000 to 4,000 feet in height, and so steep is places that the chainmen refused to climb, by actually walking along them to determine their duection and extent. Again this labor may be further exemplified by the index to the colors used upon the maps already made and covering but a part of Great Britain, which are 125 in number.

After the maps are finished, horizontal sections are made, and all on a true scale, being both horizontally and vertically six inches to a mile. The true inclinations of the strata and their thickness are thus exactly given. In case of the coal beds, they are carried out upon the maps to a line 1,000 feet below the surface of

nens of the arrate and their thickness are thus exterior given. In case of the coal beds, they are carried out upon the maps to a line 1,000 feet below the surface of the sea, for the benefit of miners.

Vertical sections of the coal measures are made upon a scale of 40 feet to the inch—which, except in case of very important geological phenomena, are the only worthing sections.

Vertical sections of the coal measures are made upon a scale of 40 feet to the inch—which, except in case of very important geological phenomena, are the only vertical sections.

In the north of England, Scotland and Ireland the new maps are upon a scale of six inches to the mile Three counties of Scotland have been surveyed, and contour lines given upon the maps, one at the level of the sca, and others at successive intervals of 25 feet, so that these mans relieve the geologist, of the neases.

To the Canadian Institute and the Mechanics' Institute for civilities extended.

To the directors of those railroad and steamboat lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered to members, and also to the proprietors of those ocean lines on which return tickets have been proffered

eity of taking levels.

From the British survey geologists have been sent out into other parts of the world, as into India, Australia, Trinidad and the Cape of Good Hope.

The English style of survey is of course impossible in a rew and very extensive country; but when good typographical maps shall be completed, no better system can be easily devised. In England the interest in this matter has now become so general and extended that it would be impossible to stop it. How great is this interest is shown from the fact that 5,000 sheets of the maps are annually said and the number is conthe maps are annually sold and the number is constantly increasing to such a degree that it is hardly possible to color them fast enough to supply the demand; and this not of the economical maps alone, but those of purely scientific interest. The Government has reached the point of granting the survey all that is asked—gives it all the men that can be profitably employed. The maps already extend to 50 sheets and represent 36,000 square miles of surface; there are 40 sections and 20 vertical sections of the coal measures. A year or two after Sir Henry de la Bêche had succeeded in perfecting this system in its details, he died, and Sir Roderick Murchison was appointed to his place as general director. the maps are annually sold and the number is con

brof Lester said that he believed that the only survey on this side of the Atlantic conducted on the basis of a topographical survey, was that of Massa-chusetts. He thought Massachusetts stood alone in

chusetts. He thought Massachusetts stood alone in the United States in that.

Prof. HITCHCOCK said that he was sorry to say that Massachusetts could not stand at all; the geological survey was finished before the topographical survey was finished.

was firished.

Prof. SWALLOW said that we who worked without topographical surveys, and with very little assistance, could hardly sympathize with the luxury of this magnificent apparatus.

Prof. Lessey said that when, in 1838, Mr. Whelp-

ley left the survey of the anthracite coalbeds in his hands, he left with him claborate maps on which he had traced beds of coal in the very manner described by Mr. Ramsay.

Prof Hall said that we had not often the means of

and they could not be until topography was united with geology. States must be surveyed and resurveyed again and again, until this was done. A careful geological and topographical survey would save all tuture expense for railroad and other surveys.

Mr. Ramsay said that \$400,000 was voted to the ordnance survey last year, and it was there esteemed of the highest importance. The ordnance survey gave to the geological survey electrotype copies of their maps, and the geological survey added what they chose to them.

hey chose to them.

President HITCH SOCK said that last year he suggested to the Association the idea of obtaining a to-pographical survey from the Federal Government They had money enough, and would spend it for things.

Prof. SWALLOW, Geologist of Missouri, exhibited a Prof. Swallow, Geologist of Missouri, exhibited a geological map of that Stae. Below the carboniferous rocks they had used the nomeuclature of the New-Yrok Survey—above they had had some difficulty. The State is, to speak generally, divided by a narrow line of carboniferous limesture from north-east to south-west. To the north-west of this lie the coal measures; to the south-west Lower Silanan. Speaded mountains of trap lie to the south-east of St. Louis; in the south-east corner the New-Madrid district of alluvium lies, 40 miles by 60, and a narrow land of alluvial deposits lies along the line of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The coal measures were 1,500 feet thick with from 8 to 10 beds of workable coal. The beds of limestone in the coal measures were thick

plaired why he could not consider the limestone marked as Archimedes by Mr. Swallow to be identical with the Archimedes of Cheeter, in Iowa.

After some further discussion, Pref. Hall was called upor for his paper, "On the Carboniferous Limestones and Coal Measures of the United States." butex used himself from reading it as the ideas which it was intended to illustrate—viz., that these strata are evidence of a series of oscillations of the Middle and Western portions of the United States when the Eastern portion of the Continent had already risen above the ocean—bad been, in course of the discussions upon other papers, sufficiently brought forward.

ETHNOLOGY.

ern portion of the Continent had already risen above the coean—bad been, in course of the discussions upon other papers, sufficiently brought forward.

ETHNOLOGY.

Dr. T. C. Hilgarn's paper on the Structure of the Head in Vertebrata was read by Dr. E. W. Hilgarn. Oken has considered the skull as consisting of four modified vertebra: Carns as consisting of four modified vertebra: Carns as consisting of six. Dr. Hilgard shows, by a critical examination and comparison of the skulls of men with those of other mammals, and also birds and fishes, that the skull consists of five modified vertebra: thus bringing it into one of the phyll-stactic numbers. An embryological examination of the development of the brain shows also in that organ a phylloractic generation in position as well as in the number five. In a second part of the same paper he shows that the embryonic development of the whole body is in accordance with phyllotactic law, both in number and order of position. Many of the anatomical facts elicited in these investigations are extremely curious. He has found, for instance, in the heads of fishes, bones similar in form to the wings of birds and the paws of rabbits: and he shows that this resemblance is not accidental, but actual, in relation to the vertebræ.

Prof. Horsyorn read a paper in which he recommended the painting of pictures with both hands, so as to produce a stereoscopic effect.

Dr. Rae appeared and exhibited such of the relies of the Franklin expedition as he had found and had not sent to England. They excited the greatest interest. He said that he did not believe in the murder of the party by the Esquimaux. The English found about that time that some of their preserved meats were putrid, and that might have been the case with Sir John's. At any rate, his party must have survived for 5 years, although he had provisions for only 3! years, and the sourry must, at least at the expiration of that time, have carried them off like cholera. The Esquimaux to the east of the McKenzie river were so pencea

This closed the papers to be read.

GENERAL SESSION. MONTREAL, Wednesday, August 19, 1857,
President Caswell announced, after the election
of new members, two Committees—one to memoralize
Congress that the coast survey may be extended over
the whole country, and the other to memoralize the
Legislatures of the several States for a uniform law of

registration of marriages, births and deaths.
Several new rules for the Standing Committee were adopted.
Resolutions of thanks were adopted—
To the President and Directors of the Bank of Montreal, for their liberality, in negotiating the funds of the Association.

Montreal, for their liberality in negotiating the funds of the Association.

To Gen. Sir Wim. Eyre, for his welcome to the Association. Offered by Prof. Henry.

To the City of Montreal and its citizens, for the hospitalities extended by them to the Association. Offered by the Hon. Mr. Fillmore.

To the Local Committee of the City of Montreal. Offered by Dr. Steiner; responded to by Mr. Moffat and the Mayor of the city.

To the Natural History Society, for their entertainment on the evening of the 13th. Offered by Prof. Swallow; responded to by Mr. Kemp.

To the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College. Offered by President Anderson; responded to by Prof. Wilson.

To the scientific gentlemen of the Old World present. Offered by Prof. Bache; responded to by Mr. Ramsay, who compared himself to an old worn-out shilling, which in England could scarcely pass for twelve pence, but which, when transferred to Canada, suddenly found itself valued at fitteen peace [Continued laughter and applause].

To the Corporation of the City of New York, and to

laughter and applause].

To the Corporation of the City of New York, and to the Academy of Science of St. Louis, for invitations

to the Association.

To the Judges of the District of Montreal for the use of the Court-House for the sessions of the Asso

To the Canadian Institute and the Mechanics' In-

To the increasing charge action of non-tentral for the free use of their reading-room, and complimentary tickets to their exhibition of paintings.

To Prof. Caswell for the courteous, dignified and efficient manner in which he executed his duties as President. Dr. Caswell responded.

The meeting then finally adjourned.

This evening the Mayor and Common Council en ertained the Association and numerous guests in the hall and rooms of Bonsecour's Market. A few short speeches from the Mayor, Mr. Cheveau, the Superintendent of Education, and Prof. Ramsay, opened the soirce, and were followed by fine music from the band of the regiment stationed here, and dancing. There were not so many distinguished strangers present this evening as upon the first soirce in these rooms, many having already left for their homes or upon excursions. But the beauty and good society of Montreal were still more fully represented than on that occasion. It may be fancy, but it occurred to us that in many of the handsome brunettes present one could e traces of the old French race who originally peopled these provinces. One is equally struck by the exquisite complexions of the beauties of English and Scotch extraction.

A remarkably pleasant feature of the evening to us was the utter absence of all pretension in the refreshments. Coffee, tea, lemonade, even ginger and root beer, or something similar, nothing stronger, with ices, plain cake and the like, was all. How much to be preferred is this, with good music and a "good time" generally, to the false taste which with us is so apt t turn entertainments into mere feasts. If there is any ne point in which we are apt to show extreme snob hisbness, it is in our practice of vicing, city with city, as to which shall spread the grandest feast, and not which shall furnish the most agreeable and elegant society. "Better is a dinter of herbs," &c.; you know the proverb. The men who have had these matters in charge have chosen to believe that the great bulk of strangers in the city consists of men and women who have some higher end and aim in life and in society than eating and drinking. How long the series of halls and rooms of the scene of the evening are in all, is not noted in the guide-book, which tells us that the building cost about \$300,000, and that its arge concert-room will seat 4,000 persons; but I should judge full 500 feet.

Away from the grand hall, filled with promenaders and dancers, were the rooms of the city officers, several of which were thrown open, the luxurious sofas and settees of which furnished admirable places for quiet chat between friends and lovers. In one, Dr. Hare gave a long and serious discourse on Spiritualism. In short, the whole affair was fine as creditable to the Mayor and Common Council as it was enjoyable to their many guests.

THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY LINE OF KANSAS. Louis; in the south-east corner the New-Madrid district of alluvium lies, 40 miles by 60, and a narrow lane of alluvium lies, 40 miles by 60, and a narrow lane of alluvium lies, 40 miles by 60, and a narrow lane of alluvium lies, 40 miles by 60, and a narrow lane of alluvium lies, 40 miles by 60, and a narrow lane of alluvium lies, 40 miles by 60, and a narrow lane of the Missouri and Mississispip Rivers. The coal measures were thick and numerous. As a border-ruffian he had made forays in Kansas, not to carry Slavery or to keep it out, but to look for coal. He had found it all along the Missouri line and he thought that the coal measures extended westward a hundred miles or more in Kansas. They had a patch of a hundred thousand square miles of coal measures in Missouri, Nebraska, Kassas, Illinois and lows.

Prof. Hall, at the request of Mr. Swallow, ex-

be no difficulty in following this route to New Mexico, and wood and water will be found in abundance.
[St. Lenis Republican, Aug. 15.

NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ORAHA, N. T., Aug. 12, 1857. Our election for Delegate to Congress, and members of the Territorial Legislature, took piace on the 31 inst. The returns are now in, and I hasten to lay them before the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

The contest for Delegate has been very animated. For two months previous to the election the candidates stumped it over the Territory most industriously, until they at last succeeded in working themselves and the dear people into a highly patriotic condition. There are no distinct Democratic or Republican or-

ganizations here as yet. Our politicians and leading men pretend to be Democrats. I suspect, however, that some of them are not sound on the goose. While Nebraska has so many favors to ask of the General

Nebraska has so many favors to ask of the General Government, she will not be apt to assume a position at variance with the dominant party at Washington. Our politics now have no higher or nobler object than mere local or personal issues, and this will continue to be so until party lines are drawn.

The candidates for Congress in the field were the Hon. Bird B. Chapman, Judge Ferguson, Gen. Thayer and Dr. Rankin. Mr. Chapman was our former Delegate. He is a gentleman of a very high order of talent, possessed of a deep knowledge of human nature, a shrewd manager and a very able speaker. It is said that he gained an influence in the last Congress such as no Delagate from a Territory had ever been able to obtain.

such as no Delagate from a Territory had ever been able to obtain.

Next comes Gen. John M. Thayer, Commander of the Territorial Militia, a man of excellent character and amiable manners. He is accused of having Republican proclivities. But the General vehemently affirms that he is sound on the goose question, and that he does like Uncle Buchanan first rate. Mr. Chapman and Gen. Thayer reside at Omaha.

Next on the lists is Dr. B. P. Rankin, U. S. Marshal of the Territory, formerly from Nauvoo, Ill., and him they accuse of being a Know-Nothing. But the Doctor swears 'tisn't so; he hopes to die if it is; if he thought there was a single drop of Know-Nothing blood in his veins, he would tear them open with a rusty nail, and let it out.

thought there was a single drop of Know-Nothing bloed in his veirs, he would tear them open with a rusty nail, and let it out.

The next on the course was Judge Ferguson, of Belivue, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Nebraska. His character as a judicial officer and private citizen is excellent. He was the candidate of the anti-Omaha faction. The greater part of the Territory—particularly Nebraska City, Florence, and Bellvue—would give all their old shoes to see Omaha humbled. There is no cause whatever for the feeling against her, but the purest envy and jealousy. They hate her because she obtained the capitol; but, more particularly, because her fame and prosperity casts them so far in the background. So, poor, down-trodden Nebraska City, Florence, and Bellvue, had a convention, and nominated Judge Ferguson as their manubut, in case of his election, how he could benefit them is hard to see. Omaha had no particular candidate, as can be seen from the way she divided her vote.

Well, these four men—to wit, Chapman, Thayer, Ferguson and Rankin—stumped it over the Territory—stumped it up hill and down—accused each other of being no Democrats, of being Know-Nothings, and of being everything else but honest men, until it became painfully evident to each of them that the temporal and eternal salvation of our glorious Union in general, and of the Neb-raskals in particular, depended upon his own election.

own election.				Mark Control of the Control
The result in the e	everal	Chapman.	Was as !	follows: Rankin.
Douglas	371	447	434	275
Sarpy	282	70	28	130
Washington	50	69	239	11
Dodge		36	67	45
Platte		37	1	13
Munroe		2	1	-
Burt	1	- 44	52	104
Dacotab	3	301	_	184
Cass	75	97	410	45
Otoe		101	47	179
Nemaha	19	250	10	166
Richardson	59	79	50	43
*****	51	46		93
Paunee	31	***		
Gage	20	45	1	50
Johnson	20	1.0		
Lancaster	277	122		
Cedar	73		-	_
Lagrangement	-			_

Total.....1583 1624 1343 1311 These returns give Chapman 41 plurality over his nearest competitor. There are two counties yet to be heard from, Cedar and Leauquicourt, which will 'no doubt increase Chapman's plurality very considerably.

doubt increase Chapman a plurality very considerably. Tell Chapman to crow.

The whole number of votes cast was 5,851, an increase of 100 per cent since last November. Number of voters north of the Platte, 3,417; south, 2,434. Douglas County cast one-fourth and Omaha nearly one-fifth of the entire vote of the Territory. Number of voters at Omaha 1,050, Florence 400, Bellivue 300, Nebeseks City page 18,500. Nebraska City nearly 500.

WHY A MINISTER LEFT HIS CHURCH.

BRUTAL OUTRAGES ON SLAVES. The Rev. Samuel Sawyer, a graduate of the New-York Union Theological Seminary, and for the past nine years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rogersville, East Tenn., was recently driven from his

nine years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rogersville, East Tenn., was recently driven from his church in consequence of his course in regard to the beating of a slave named Anthony, by his master, one Col. Netherland, an elder in his church.

The Col. Netherland, whose brutality is so disgustly shown, has been elected a delegate to the Secession Convention called by Dr. Ross and other Pro-Slavery ministers of the New School Presbyterian Church, to meet at Richmond on the 27th inst.

It appears that a slave, formerly belonging to the children of Dr. Ross, was owned by Col. Netherland, and was sold in 1856, to be sent to Mississippi. Rather than ge "down South," the negro ran off to the woods, and remained concealed for more than a year, until found and brought back by some hunters. He was then handed ever by Col. N., with his chains on to the trader who bought him, who took him back of the church, in a field, and there, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, beat him with over 330 blows, laid on with a leather strap nailed to a board, while the slave was tied down on his back, naked and blindfolded. The trader whipped him to make him confess who had harbered him, and probably would have "beaten him till Saturday night," if such an excitement had not been caused by the first installment of scourging.

But this was not the worst. Col. Netherland owned

courging.

But this was not the worst. Col. Netherland owned But this was not the worst. Co. Astheriand owned an old grey-haired slave, who had nursed him in infancy, and suspecting that he knew more about the rinaway and who had harbored him than he chose to tell, he handed him over to the same negro-trader, to be taken to a neighboring county, and there beaten, at discretion, to made him coefess.

The trader took the old man to a place called Bean's Station in the next county (Grainger), and there on

The trader took the old man to a place called Bean's Station, in the next county (Grainger), and there, on Sunday merning, in a stable on the public highway, stripped and tied him naked on a plank, strapped his feet to a post ard tied his head forward to a brace, and then whipped him by striking him with a carpenter's hand-saw, Mississippi way, which raises large blisters and bursts them, cutting the hide in pieces. He whipped him that Sunday till the neighbors closed their doors—whipped him till the neighbors put down their windows and closed their curtains—whipped him till the women, driven wild by hearing the blows and the negro's agonizing cries for mercy, cried out against it—till one man declared if he did not stop he would return him to Court—till the landlord of the tavern, after hearing in silence the infliction of at least three it—till one man declared it he did not stop he would return him to Court—till the landlord of the tavern, after hearing in silence the infliction of at least three hundred blows with the saw, went to him and told him that he must put a stop to it—that he himself was liable to indictment for suffering such things on his premises, and that he was unwilling to bear it any lorger. The trader became very angry at this interference, and told the landlord that he had sent a boy to get a bundle of whips to scourge the negro's back when the flesh should be too much cut up with the saw; and, finally, finding he could not go on, he tumbled the negro into his wagen, in disgust at the Bean Statics people, and went to Rutledge.

The slave had two fits in consequence of the beating but notwithstanding, the trader tied him up again in Rutledge Jail, while the Jailor who would hardly have allowed it) was away, and beat him with three sticks from a loom, over the raw flesh, until he was

sticks from a loom, over the raw flesh, until he was tired, and then told him he would try it again the next day. The Inspectors, however, refused to let the Jail be used for such purposes, and the nexto was sent home in a week—no information having been obtained

from him.

Thereupon a great excitement arose at Rogersville, and the Church Session mildly requested Col. Netherland to come forward and show he was not responsible for the outrage. He refused to do this; declared he had a right to beat his negroes as much as he chose, or have it done; that churches had nothing to do with politics, and finally wound up by declaring Mr. Sawyer an Abolitionist, and that he must leave. Mr. Sawyer, thinking that the Church would be divided if he stated, and his friends being too much afraid of being called "Abolitionists" if they stood up for him, resigned the charge of this Church with its most right-cone elder, and came away.

cons elder, and came away.

Nothing has been done with Netherland or the trader, and they are supported by the Pro-Slavery strength of the neighborhood, who stand together on all questions of this kind, and who declare that if a

slaveowner whips his chattel till he dies, "he is his money," and there the matter ends.

TWO SLAVES SENTENCED TO BE HUND, AND FOUR TO BE TRANSPORTED.—Yesterday afternoon, the trial of the six negro men, Ben, Tom, George, Moore, Edward and Robert, slaves of Mr. William Boulware, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, their overseer, Mr. John H. Dodd, on the 27th of July last, was heaven'the tag along heffore the County Court of Honey. seund and Robert, slaves of Mr. William Boulware, charged with assauking, with intent to kill, their overseer, Mr. John H. Dodd, on the 27th of July last, was brought to a close before the County Court of Henrico, after occupying six days. All the prisoners were found guilty. Marmaduke Johnson, esq., Judge Wm. W. Crump and the Hon. John S. Caskie were assigned as the counsel of the prisoners, and these gentlemen never labored harder in defense of clients. The examination of the witnesses occupied four days, and on Tuesday last the argument was opened by Jonn B. Young, esq., for the Commonwealth. He was followed in an able and eloquent address by Mr. Johnson, and the day was closed by Judge Crump, in one of his most powerful and telling appeals, in which he handled the evidence and applied the law to it with a master hand. Yesterday morning, the Hon. John S. Caskie closed for the prisoners in an eloquent address of three hours' duration, reviewing the case, and using his best exertions in behalf of the prisoners. John B. Young then closed for the Commonwealth, answering briefly the points raised by the counsel on the other side, and expounding the law as applicable to the case. About 6 o'clock the cause was submitted to the Court for decision (Messrs, Hanes, Baker, Brackett, Dickens and Sheppard being on the bench), who, after retining and consulting, returned and rendered a verdict that they had found the prisoners guilty. Ben and Tom were then senterced to be hung on the 25th of September next, and George, Robert, Moore and Edmund, because of their youth, were sentenced to transportation beyond the limits of the United States.

When Ben and Tom were ordered to stand up and receive their sentence, they both said that they had not intended to kill Mr. Dodd, and had not tried to do so. They received the sentence with stoic indifference, neither of them exhibiting the elightest emotion at learning that they were to be hung.

The Court then fixed the value of the condemned slaves as follows: Ben, \$1,200: Tom, \$850;

Heavy Forgeries in Albany.—A German, who writes his name Leopold Lov, was arrested in Troy last evening upon a warrant for forgery. He had been residing up the Delaware Turnpike, near the Penitentiary, but had recently deserted his wife and left for parts unknown. Officer Whalen went to Troy, where he learned that he had left for Batestown, whither the officer went, but, not finding him there, returned to Troy, when he found him standing in the doorway of a lager-beer saloon in Sixth street. He is a painter by trade, but too lazy to earn a living. On Saturday morning last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he called at the meat stall of John Powers, at the corner of Franklin and Herkimer streets, and made a bargain with Mrs. P. for that property. Her husband being sick at the Lov waited till he came down stairs, when he Lov) informed Powers that his mother had sent him \$3,000 from the old country (Germany); that he was desirous of making good use of it, by buying a place where he could earn a living, and had accordingly made a bargain with his wife for that house and lot. He would call in the evening and pay him \$1,200 down, and on Monday, when the deed was given, he would cive a mortegare on the place for \$1,800. HEAVY FORGERIES IN ALBANY .- A German, who

He would call in the evening and pay him \$1,200 down, and on Monday, when the deed was given, he would give a mortgage on the place for \$1,800.

According to promise, he called with a blank check upon the Bank of Albany, from which he desired to draw \$1,400. The two went to Classin's store, where a man filled the check for that amount, and Lov signed it. They returned to Powers's place for the purpose of getting the balance, \$200, which he (Lov) wanted for use that evening. His wife having but \$34, he took that and left. On Monday morning, Powers went to the Bark where he ascertained that there was no money belonging to any person by that there was no money belonging to any person by that

Name.

Various other forgeries were committed by him.
The forged check upon which he was arrested was for \$41 87 on the Bank of Albany, and purperting to have been signed by William Munsig. Mr. Munsig did not recognize Lov at the Police Office, and did not remember ever seeing him before.

[Albany Journal, Aug. 20.]

Robbert at Nisgara Falls.—A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, was robbed of about \$70 at Nisgara Falls last night by some adroit pick-pockets. For some reason he suspects that the theft was committed by one of two women with whom he came in centact in the cars. They were going to Watertown, and went east last night. They had a cage with some Canary birds in it with them.

The victim is an agent of some kind for a religious denomination—the Baptist, we believe—and had a lady with him. He was obliged to borrow money to continue his journey with, and passed through this city eastward this forenoon. [Rochester Amer., 20th.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF THE BARK MONASCO-STATE-MENT OF CAPT. DAILEY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

The bark Monasco, under my command, sailed from Gottenburg June 14, 1857, bound for New-York, with a cargo of iron and 61 passengers. Nothing occurred on the passage worthy of note until the 17th of July, when the weather set in foggy, so much so that we go no observation on that day, nor for three days following. On the 21st of July, at 11 o'clock p. m., the dense fog still continuing, the bark struck, the first | the Hospital inclosure, for a pleasure excursion down mate having the watch on deck at the time. I bein in bed and asleep, the collision awoke me, and I sprang upon deck. I heard the first mate calling loudly that we had struck upon an iceberg, that her bows were stove in, and that the bark was rapidly sinking. I immediately called all hands to the braces and how both topsails aback, in order to clear the ice. I then ordered the beats cleared to save passengers and erew. We found that the vessel would not back off, but laid in the same position as when she struck. It being so dark, and the fog so heavy that we could not see what the vessel had struck against, I sent the second mate forward to ascertain the damage, and a the same time ordered the quarter boat to be launched and the pumps tried, which was done. The second mate reported that her bows were entirely stove in, and her forward hold full of water, up to the hatches. The quarter-boat then being partly filled with crew and passengers, I ordered them out, and told the mates to launch the long-boat, which they proceeded to do, leaving a few passengers and the cook in the quarter-boat; my wife, who was standing by my side, I put into the quarter-boat with them, and told the steward to get the present of the process of the to get the passengers out of the house. He and the cabin passenger endeavored to do so, but only suc-ceeded in getting a few of them out, the remainder choosing to stop and prayrather than make an effort te

ceeded in getting a few of them out, the remainder choesing to stop and prayrather than make an effort to save themselves. I jumped upon the house and called to them to come, but being unable to speak their language, I could have no effect upon them.

The quarter-boat, swinging in the davits, commenced breaking up. I tried to hunch her, but there being breakers under her, I found it impossible to do so. The mates and crew succeeded in launching the long-boat, and fourteen of crew and passeegers jumped into her; the mate calling for oars, we found two and put them into the boat. I then took my wife out of the quarter-boat and lashed her to the mizzen rigging. The bark was then settling head-foremost, the forward part of her house being under water, the mate calling at the same time that she was sinking, and urged me to get into the boat. I asked him if the boat was loaded, and he replied that she could carry a few more. I then told him to come up to the mizzen chains and take my wife; he backed the boat up as tear as possible. If then threw her toward him and the mate caught her and took her on board. I then stepped back on deck and saw the vessel was sinking fast, only her poop being out of water. I then sprang for the boat and succeeded in catching her by the bow with one hand and got into her. My cook called to me to save him; I told him to jump as I had done and at the same time told the men to back the boat nearer the wreck but some, in their fright, shouted that the boat was loaded, to pull off, that the ship was sinking and would suck us down with her, and in the confusion of the moment they pulled away from the wreck. I told my mate we must try to save the cook. "My God!" he exclaimed, "we hare deep, captain, and if these passengers should jump in, she would sink with us all." we have the cook.

My down he excame
we have deep, captain, and if these passen
ers should jump in, she would sink with us allfelt over the side (it being so dark I could not see) and found he was correct, for a very few more persons in the boat would have sunk her, there being already eixteen people in her. We could not see the wreck, although we supposed ourselves to be within a bundred feet of her, and determined to keep as near to her a resulting such design.

dred feet of her, and desermined to keep as to as possible, until daylight.

After I had been on the boat an hour, I thought I smelt the land, but considered it impossible, as our reckoning carried us to the southward.

reckoning carried us to the southward.

At about 6] o'clock a. m. we made out the land, we being close in to the breakers on shore. In a few uninutes saw he wreck, sunk, her foretop and a portion of her starboard quarter out of water, the sea making a complete breach over her. As soon as we saw her, we hailed, and received no answer from her. We told them to keep up good courage, and we would save them. We then proceeded to land what people we had in the boat, she being too deep to take in others. We succeeded in landing in a cove, after rowing a quarter of a mile; there we landed the pas-

sengers and a part of the crew. I then sent the mass and two men to the wreck, and found three mentook and two passengers—in the miazen rigging. In mediately afterward I proceeded to the wreck spelf, but the sea was breaking over her so bad that could not get near her. I could just see a part of the starboard quarter as the sraftroke over her, the forward part of her being sunk the deepest—her foretop level with the water. It appears that she struck upon an upright cliff, in bold water, a heavy sea running, and the wind blowing toward the land. This place we afterward ascertained was near Corbin Harbor, on the south coast of Newfoundland.

We found it impossible to do anything with the wreck, and returned on shore. Being without food, and very much chilled (many of us having no clothing excepting shirt and drawers), after having beas in the boat eight hours, I sent the boat out to the wreck in hope of finding provision and clothing that might have washed up from below, and succeeded in getting a bay of bread, hadly soaked with salt water.

At about 8 o'clock a. m. a fishing schooner saw the wreck stood in for her and anchored near by. Our boat being out at the same time, we communicated to the captain the circumstances of our disaster, upon which he entered our boat and came to us. We all embarked on board his schooner, which lay about for cable's lengths from the wreck. At this time another schooner had anchored alongside, and some of the fishermen were trying to board her to secure what plunder they could, and the last I saw of them they had got into her maintop, and were endeavoring to get her sails and rigging.

We started with the schooner for Corbin Harbor, which the debergen informed us was a half mile to

fishermen were trying to board her to secure what plunder they could, and the last I saw of them they had got into her maintop, and were endeavoring to get her sails and rigging.

We started with the schooner for Corbin Harbor, which the fishermen informed us was a half mile to the westward, where we landed at about 10 o'clock a. m., in a destitute condition. We procured food at this place, but the inhabitants seemed anxious to get rid of us, and told me to go to Burin (which was about eight miles distant), as there were no accommodations for us, being only two or three houses at the Harbor, and a scarcity of provisions. However, I procured food and lodging for my wife and one disabled samen, and the remainder of our company started on foot for Burin, where we arrived at night, entirely enhanted, having traveled the greater part of the day barefooted, in a heavy rain storm.

At this place we called upon the magistrate, who promised food and lodging for us for the night.

On the next day we procured a vessel to go down to the wreck, and from there to St. Pierre. We arrived at Corbin Head the same evening. I found the mast and rigging had been cut away, and the hull entirely under water. A large number of fishing schooners and boats were lying around, plundering the wreat of everything movable, such as sails, rigging, wates, easks, trunks, chests and clothing. I applied to the authorities to have some of these articles restored to me, and was informed that I could do nothing; that they were a lawless set of men who were robbing the vessel, and would do as they pleased. I took a few men and boarded some of them in the evening, and upon application for clothing, was told by them that if we troubled them, we would get our heads broken; that what they had they intended to keep. I had the custom-house officer at Burin with me, but he had not the least influence with them.

On the next day I called a survey on the wreck, to see what could be done. We found her bows in deep water, and no possible means of saving any of

which kindness he has the heartfelt thanks of myself and crew.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to extend my thanks to Mr. Fraker and lady, at St. Pierre, who kindly furnished my wife, myself and crew with clother and food, and extended to us their sympathies in our distress.

We the undersigned, officers and crew of the late bark Monasco, having had the above statement carefully read in our hearing, hereby testify to the truth of the same in all its particulars.

GEO, WORMELL mate.

GEO, WORMELL mate.

GEO, STAPLES 2d mate.

JOSPH FERRAT. seaman.

A H. LUNDSTROM, sectnat.

CHR'N PETERSJEN do.

JOHN SOUCH, seaman.]

ERASTUS W. MERCER, do.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—The following vessels have arrived since our last report, and were lying of and on old Quarantine anchorage on Friday:
Brig Mary Means, Hopkins, 21 days from Mananille, Cube,
with sugar and molasses.
Brig Exemplar, McKinnon, 20 days from Aux Cayes, with logwood. This vessel was in St. Thomas from the 17th to the 224

of June.

Bark J. G. Nichols, Nichols, 19 days from Mobile with cotton
Brig Eliza Mcrithew, Gordon, 20 days from Trinidad, with
nolasses.

Several vessels, having complied with the Quaran ine laws, were allowed to proceed.

A PLEASURE (?) PARTY .- On the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York at Quarantine landing, & party of some half dozen persons-Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Raymond, Street Commissioner Devlin, Dr. R. H. Thompson, Health Officer; two gentlemen connected with The London Times, and a few other invited guests, stepped on board the Quarantine steam-tu-Robert C. Smith, after taking a cursory observations the bay. It was understood that the affair was to etrictly private, hence no apology can be expected for our reporter's lack of detail. The R. C. Smith was lecorated for the occasion; a snow-white awning extended over that portion of the after deck where the good things in the eating line were to be discussed, and sundry baskets scattered about the craft indicated the the company meant to enjoy themselves. Consider ble of a stir was noticed among the hangers-on al Quarantine, as to what could be the object of the teaming down the bay. One or two quidnunes surmised that it was Gov. King and suite, about to inspect the new hospitals at Seguine's Point, and pledged their tarpaulins that the State authorities would give the Commissioners of Emigration rats for not taking the buildings, when they were provided for them, all complete to their hands. Other conjectures were started, but on the whole, helpers, bargemen, and the old gate-keeper, were lost in a fog. It might be a swimming match, or a fishing excursion. At all events, they glided off without a shadow of a reporter to chronicle their doings.

ville at 3 o'clock, and uniformly expressed the melve highly delighted with the jaunt, and the brand of the Heidrick and Max Sutaine. The Ex-Lieutenaut and cotemporaries returned to New-York in the ferrybent, and the soi disant Commissioner Devlin was et corted in the tug to his country seat at Bergen Point It was understood that the party did not land at Seguine's or any other Point on the borders of the bay, but confined themselves to the route down the Spit Channel, up the Amboy Channel, through the Swash Channel, and so to the starting point. It must have been a total misapprehension to suppose that the excursionists had any idea of inspecting the new buildings at lower quarantine, for our reporter, on inquiry at the office of the Commissioners, was emphatically nformed that nobody had applied for the keys.

The Return .- The party returned to Tompkins

HOSPITAL RESOVATION.-It was observed on Fri tay that the fences and walls of Old Quarantine were being extensively whitewashed, and other improvements in progress. The Wash-House Dock looks better than it did, and everything about the grounds has a lively appearance, notwithstanding the ominous yel low flag fleate on the breeze near the Health Officer's Office. The general impression is that yellow fever, as an epidemie, is not to be now apprehended, as the season is getting late for it. Encouraging accounts come in from most of the West India ports. Port-au Prince, Trinidad de Cuba, St. Thomas and Havann are still to be feared, but in a large number of ports the fever is allayed. A strict quarantine, however, is kept up, which, as a preventive measure, is to be highly commended.

MOMESTARILY FXPECTED .- There have been as changes yet in the Custom-House Department at their offices by a slight tenure, and momentarily look for their removal. The attaches are all rigged out in the blue regulation uniform, and look well. The burden of their conversation is, "What will the Collector do with us?" There seems to be many more in the same predicament about town, but the Staten Isla though to a man satisfied of their removal being a fixed fact, have the sympathies of the locality with them.

DUTCH HOUSE ON THE HILL.-The special pairel